NOTIFICATION.

No. 121—L. C., dated 31st October 1908.

Under Rule 31 of the rules relating to the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the following bills together with the statements of objects and reasons therefor are published for general information.

By Order,
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy., Mysore Legislative Council.

Bill further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, 1908.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, 1903; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

References to Regulations of 1871 changed to references to Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.

1. The references to the Municipal Regulations of 1871 shall be changed to references to the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.

Substitution of "Municipal Council", etc., for "Municipal Commission", etc.

2. In sections 4, 5, 7, 16, 19, 21, 24, 26, 30, 31, 33, 37 and 38, for the words "Municipal Commission," "Municipal Commissioner" and "Municipal Commissioners," there shall be substituted, respectively, the words "Municipal Council," "Municipal Councillor" and "Municipal Councillors."

Amendment of section 4.

3. In section 4 relating to the constitution of the Board, the word "nine" shall be substituted for the word "eight," and the words "the Health Officer of the Mysore City Municipality; the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to the Government;" shall be substituted for the words "the Civil Surgeon for the time being of the Mysore District."

Substitution of a new section for section 20.

4. For section 20, the following shall be substituted:

Board may exercise certain powers of Municipal Councillors in regard to streets, drains, privies, sewers, etc., services of notices etc., and execution of works and recovery of cost.

"20. The provisions of sections 41, 50, 90 to 93, 113, 116, 118, 119 and 121 to 125 of the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, in regard to streets; of sections 99 to 105, 107(1), 108, 109, 111 and 112 in regard to drains, privies, sewers etc.; of section 154 in regard to the service of notices etc.; and of section 156 in regard to the execution of works when the owner or occupier fails to execute the same and the recovery of the expenses thereof from him shall, so far as may be consistent with the tenor of this Regulation, apply,

(*a*) to streets, drains, privies, sewers, etc., or parts thereof vested in the Board under this Regulation, and

(*b*) to the service of notices, the execution of works and the recovery of expenses by the Board under this Regulation; and all references in the said provisions to the Municipal Councillors or other Municipal authority shall be construed as references to the Board."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under Section 20 of the Mysore City Improvement Regulation, the Trust Board is empowered to exercise in regard to streets vested under its control certain powers of the Municipal Commissioners conferred under the old Municipal Regulation of 1871. The power of compelling owners of houses in the area brought under the control of the Board, to connect the drains of their houses with street drains, is not however provided for by this section. Though, with respect to houses newly built or improved, the Board has power to insist on house connections with street drains under the building bye-laws, this power so far as houses already existing are concerned, can only be exercised by the Municipality and not by the Board. A similar difficulty is experienced with regard to the drainage, conservancy and general sanitation of areas under the control of the Board. It is therefore proposed in the bill (*vide* clause 4) to invest the Board with the powers exercisable by the Municipalities under the Municipal Regulation in regard to drainage, conservancy and sanitation, so far as the area under the Board is concerned. The references to the old Municipal Regulation are also changed to corresponding sections in the new Municipal Regulation of 1906.

2. The opportunity has been taken to amend section 4 relating to the constitution of the Board, by appointing the Health Officer and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner as members of the Board instead of the Civil Surgeon.

A Bill to provide a law relating to Treasure-Trove.

Whereas it is expedient to provide a law relating to Treasure-trove in Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

Preamble.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Treasure-trove Regulation, 190 ."

Short title.

It extends to the whole of Mysore ;

Extent.

And it shall come into force on the date of the passing thereof.

Commencement.

2. The rules for the disposal of Treasure-trove published under the late Mysore Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 6, dated the 17th April 1867, are hereby repealed.

Repeal of enactments.

Section 3 of Act VI of 1878.

3. In this Regulation, "treasure" means anything of any value hidden in the soil, or in anything affixed thereto; "Deputy Commissioner" means (1) any Revenue Officer in independent charge of a district and (2) any officer appointed by Government to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation.

Interpretation clause.

"Treasure."

"Deputy Commissioner."

When any person is entitled, under any reservation in an instrument of transfer of any land or thing affixed thereto, to treasure in such land or thing, he shall, for the purposes of this Rugulation, be deemed to be the owner of such land or thing.

"Owner."

PROCEDURE ON FINDING TREASURE.

Section 4 of Act VI of 1878.

4. Whenever any treasure exceeding in amount or value ten rupees is found, the finder shall, as soon as practicable, give to the Deputy Commissioner notice in writing—

Notice by finder of treasure.

(*a*) of the nature and amount or approximate value of such treasure;

(*b*) of the place in which it was found; and

(*c*) of the date of the finding;

and either deposit the treasure in the nearest Government Treasury, or give the Deputy Commissioner such security as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit, to produce the treasure at such time and place as he may from time to time require.

Section 5 of Act VI of 1878.

5. On receiving a notice under section 4, the Deputy Commissioner shall, after making such enquiry (if any) as he thinks fit, take the following steps (namely) :—

Notification requiring claimants to appear.

(*a*) He shall publish a notification in such manner as the Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf, to the effect that, on a certain date (*mentioning it*) certain treasure (*mentioning its nature, amount and approximate value*) was found in a certain place (*mentioning it*); and requiring all persons

claiming the treasure, or any part thereof to appear personally or by Agent before the Deputy Commissioner on a day and at a place therein mentioned, such day not being earlier than four months, or later than six months after the date of the publication of such notification;

(*b*) When the place in which the treasure appears to the Deputy Commissioner to have been found was, at the date of the finding, in the possession of some person other than the finder, the Deputy Commissioner shall also serve on such person a special notice in writing to the same effect.

Section 6 of Act VI of 1878.

Forfeiture of right on failure to appear.

6. Any person having any right to such treasure or any part thereof, as owner of the place in which it was found or otherwise, and not appearing as required by the notification issued under section 5, shall forfeit such right.

Section 7 of Act VI of 1878.

Matters to be enquired into and determined by the Deputy Commissioner.

7. On the day notified under section 5, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause the treasure to be produced before him and shall enquire as to and determine—

(*a*) the person by whom, the place in which, and the circumstance under which, such treasure was found; and

(*b*) as far as is possible, the person by whom, and the circumstances under which, such treasure was hidden.

Section 8 of Act VI of 1878.

Time to be allowed for suit by person claiming the treasure.

8. If upon an enquiry made under section 7, the Deputy Commissioner sees reason to believe that the treasure was hidden within one hundred years before the date of the finding by a person appearing as required by the said notification and claiming such treasure, or by some other person under whom such person claims, the Deputy Commissioner shall make an order adjourning the hearing of the case for such period as he deems sufficient, to allow of a suit being instituted in the Civil Court by the claimant to establish his right.

Section 9 of Act VI of 1878.

When treasure may be declared ownerless.

9. If, upon such enquiry, the Deputy Commissioner sees no reason to believe that the treasure was so hidden; or

if, where a period is fixed under section 8, no suit is instituted as aforesaid within such period to the knowledge of the Deputy Commissioner; or

if such suit is instituted within such period, and the plaintiff's claim is finally rejected;

the Deputy Commissioner may declare the treasure to be ownerless.

Appeal against such declaration.

Any person aggrieved by a declaration made under this section may appeal against the same within two months from the date thereof to the Government;

subject to such appeal, every such declaration shall be final and conclusive.

Section 10 of Act VI of 1878.

Proceedings subsequent to declaration.

10. When a declaration has been made in respect of any treasure under section 9, such treasure shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained.

Section 11 of Act VI of 1878.
(Slightly modified.)

When no other person claims as owner of place, treasure to be given to finder.

11. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure, and no person other than the finder of such treasure has appeared, as required by the notification published under section 5 and claimed a share as owner of the place in which it has been found, the Deputy Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of section 16, deliver such treasure to the finder thereof.

Section 12 of Act VI of 1878.

When only one such person claims, and his claim is not disputed, treasure to be divided.

12. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure, and only one person other than the finder of such treasure has so appeared and claimed and the claim of such person is not disputed by the finder, the Deputy Commissioner shall proceed to divide the treasure between the finder and the person so claiming according to the following rule (namely):—

If the finder and the person so claiming have not entered into any agreement then in force as to the disposal of the treasure, one half of the treasure shall be allotted to such finder and the other half to such person. If such finder and such person have entered into any such agreement, the treasure shall be disposed of in accordance therewith:

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner may in any case, if he thinks fit, instead of dividing any treasure as directed by this section,

(*a*) allot to either party the whole or more than his share of such treasure on such party paying to the Deputy Commissioner for the other party such sum of money as the Deputy Commissioner may fix as the equivalent of the share of such other party or of the excess so allotted, as the case may be; or,

(*b*) with the sanction of Government, and subject to its instructions, if any, sell such treasure or any portion thereof by public auction and divide the sale proceeds between the parties according to the rule hereinbefore prescribed:

Provided also that when the Deputy Commissioner has, by his declaration under section 9, rejected any claim made under this Regulation by any person other than the said finder or person claiming as owner of the place in which the treasure was found, such division shall not be made until after the expiration of two months without an appeal having been presented under section 9 by the person whose claim has been so rejected or, when an appeal has been so presented, after such appeal has been dismissed.

When the Deputy Commissioner has made a division under this section, he shall deliver to the parties the portions of such treasure or the money in lieu thereof, to which they are respectively entitled under such division.

And shares to be delivered to parties.

Section 13 of Act VI of 1878.

13. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure, and two or more persons have appeared as aforesaid and each of them claimed as owner of the place where such treasure was found, or the right of any person who has so appeared and claimed is disputed by the finder of such treasure, the Deputy Commissioner shall retain such treasure, and shall make an order staying his proceedings with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined by a Civil Court.

In case of dispute as to ownership of place, proceedings to be stayed.

Section 14 of Act VI of 1878.

14. Any person who has so appeared and claimed may, within one month from the date of such order, institute a suit in the Civil Court to obtain a decree declaring his right; and in every such suit, the finder of the treasure and all persons disputing such claim before the Deputy Commissioner shall be made defendants.

Settlement of such dispute.

15. (1) If any such suit is instituted and the plaintiff's claim is finally established therein, the Deputy Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of section 12, divide the treasure between him and the finder.

And division thereupon.

(2) If no such suit is instituted as aforesaid, or if the claims of the plaintiffs in all such suits are finally rejected, the Deputy Commissioner shall deliver the treasure, subject to the provisions of section 16, to the finder.

Section 6 of the Treasure-Trove Rules of 1867, modified.

16. If, in the case referred to in section 11 or in sub-section (2) of section 15, the amount or value of the treasure found exceeds one lakh of rupees, the Deputy Commissioner shall deliver so much of the treasure as is of the amount or value of one lakh of rupees to the finder and shall declare the excess to be at the disposal of Government.

If value of treasure exceeds one lakh, finder to get one lakh, the excess going to Government in specified cases.

Section 16 of Act VI of 1878.

17. The Deputy Commissioner may, at any time after making a declaration under section 9 and before delivering or dividing the treasure as hereinbefore provided, declare, by writing under his hand, his intention to acquire on behalf of the Government the treasure or any specified portion thereof by payment to the persons entitled thereto of a sum equal to the value of the materials of such treasure or portion, together with one-fifth of such value, and may place such sum in deposit in his treasury to the credit of such persons, and thereupon such treasure or portion shall be deemed to be the property of Government and the money so deposited shall be dealt with, as far as may be, as if it were such treasure or portion.

Power to acquire the treasure on behalf of Government.

Section 17 of Act VI of 1878.

Decision of Deputy Commissioner final and no suit to lie against him for acts done *bona fide*.

18. No decision passed or act done by the Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation shall be called in question by any Civil Court, and no suit or other proceeding shall lie against him for anything done in good faith in exercise of the powers hereby conferred.

Section 18 of Act VI of 1878.

Deputy Commissioner to exercise powers of Civil Court.

19. A Deputy Commissioner making any enquiry under this Regulation, may exercise any power conferred by the code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits.

Section 19 of Act VI of 1878. (slightly modified.)

Power to make rules.

20. The Government may, from time to time, make rules, consistent with this Regulation, to regulate proceedings hereunder and, generally, all matters not provided for herein. Such rules shall, on being published in the Official Gazette, have the force of law.

PENALTIES.

Section 20 of Act VI of 1878.

Penalty on finder failing to give notice, etc.

21. If the finder of any treasure fails to give the notice or does not either make the deposit or give the security required by section 4, or alters or attempts to alter such treasure so as to conceal its identity, the share of such treasure or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled shall vest in the Government and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

Section 21 of Act VI of 1878.

Penalty on owner abetting offence under section 21.

22. If the owner of the place in which any treasure is found abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under section 21, the share of such treasure or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled shall vest in the Government, and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law in force in Mysore regarding treasure-troveis contained in the rules published under the late Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 6*, dated the 17th April 1867. These rules were adopted from Regulation, XI of 1832 of the Madras Code; but having been published by the late Chief Commissioner without the sanction of the Government of India, it is a question how far they can be regarded as valid. Moreover, they have become unworkable in practice and unsuited to present requirements in certain respects. Hence the necessity for the present bill.

*Published at page 119 of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 4th May 1867.

2. The bill is based on the Indian Treasure-Trove Act (Act, VI of 1878) but it makes certain departures therefrom.

3. The object of the bill is to define the rights in treasure-trove of the finders thereof and the other parties interested. The bill requires intimation to be given of the finding of the treasure and secures the right of all persons who can establish an antecedent property in it. This antecedent right can be established only in cases where there is presumptive evidence that the treasure was hidden within one hundred years. If such right cannot be established, the bill proceeds to determine the respective rights of the finder and the owner of the soil where the treasure was found. All claims to the treasure and all disputes as to the ownership of the land are to be referred to the Civil Court.

Where the treasure exceeds one lakh of rupees in amouut or value, and when no person other than the finder has established his right to a share, the finder is to get one lakh, the excess going to Government. The Government has also power to retain the treasure on payment of one-fifth in excess of its intrinsic value.

4. The bill lays down the following procedure for observance:—

(*a*) The finder shall give notice of the finding to the Deputy Commissioner;

(*b*) Notice shall be given by Deputy Commissioner to the owner or owners of land where the treasure was found;

(*c*) The discovery of the treasure shall be advertised and all claimants desired to come forward within six months;

(*d*) Claims to the treasure or to a share in it shall be enquired into.

5. The bill differs from Act, VI of 1878 in the following particulars:—

(*a*) The right of Government to the excess beyond one lakh when no person other than the finder has established his right to a share (clause 17). This is taken from the Chief Commissioner's Rules, though there is no similar provision in the Indian Act.

(*b*) As between the owner and the finder, the Indian Act allots three-fourths to the finder and one-fourth to the owner. An equal division between the two is considered more equitable and the bill provides for this accordingly (clause 12).

(*c*) When the Deputy Commissioner proceeds to sell the treasure under clause 12, he is required to take the orders of Government as to the particulars of sale.

(*d*) Power is reserved to Government to make rules on matters incidental to treasure-trove not provided for in the bill.

A Bill to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for regulating the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic throughout the whole of Mysore; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Poisons Regulation, 190 ."

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

POISONS GENERALLY.

Power to regulate possession for sale and sale of any poison in certain areas.

2. (1) The Government may, by rule, regulate within the limits of any Municipality the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or by retail, of any specified poison.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (1), rules made thereunder may provide for amongst other matters,—

(*a*) the grant of licenses to possess any specified poison for sale, wholesale or by retail, and the fixing of the fee (if any) to be charged for such licenses;

(*b*) the classes of persons to whom alone such licenses may be granted;

(*c*) the classes of persons to whom alone any such poison may be sold;

(*d*) the maximum quantity of any such poison which may be sold to any one person;

(*e*) the maintenance by vendors of any such poison of registers of sales, the particulars to be entered in such registers, and the inspection of the same;

(*f*) the safe custody of such poisons and the labelling of the vessels, packages or coverings in which any such poison is sold or possessed for sale; and

(*g*) the inspection and examination of any such poison when possessed for sale by any such vendor.

(*h*) Any substance specified as a poison in a rule made under this section shall be deemed to be a poison for the purposes of this Regulation.

WHITE ARSENIC.

Power to prohibit importation into Mysore of white arsenic except under license.

3. The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, prohibit, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license, the importation of white arsenic into Mysore and may, by rule, regulate the grant of licenses and prescribe the conditions to be imposed thereby under this section.

Power to regulate possession for sale and sale of white arsenic throughout the State.

4. (1) The Government may, by rule, also regulate within the whole, or any part, of Mysore the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or by retail, of white arsenic.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (1), rules made thereunder may provide, amongst other matters, or all or any of the matters specified in section 2, sub-section (2).

(3) Rules made under sub-section (1) may further provide that no person shall sell any powdered white arsenic unless the same is, before the sale thereof, mixed with soot, indigo or Prussian blue in the proportion of half an ounce of soot, indigo or Prussian blue at least to one pound of the white arsenic, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity.

Provided that, where such arsenic is stated by the purchaser to be required for some purpose for which such admixture would, according to the representation of the purchaser, render it unfit, such arsenic may be sold, without such admixture, in a quantity of not less than 10 pounds at any one time.

Power to regulate possession of white arsenic in certain tracts.

5. (1) The Government may further, by rule, regulate the possession of white arsenic in any local area in which murder by poisoning with that drug or the offence of mischief by poisoning cattle therewith appears to it to be of such frequent occurrence as to render restrictions on the possession thereof desirable.

(2) In making any rule under sub-section (1), the Government may direct that any breach thereof shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, together with confiscation of the white arsenic in respect of which the breach has been committed, and of the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found.

OTHER POISONS.

Power to apply Regulation to other poisons.

6. (1) The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, apply to any specified poison other than white arsenic all or any of the provisions of this Regulation relating exclusively to white arsenic.

(2) Any substance specified as a poison in a notification issued under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a poison for the purposes of this Regulation.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Penatly for unlawful importation, etc.

7. (1) Whoever,—

(*a*) comits a breach of any rule made under section 2 or section 4, or

(*b*) imports into Mysore, without a license, white arsenic the importation of which is for the time being restricted under section 3, or

(*c*) breaks any condition of a license for the importation of white arsenic granted to him under section 3,

shall be punishable,—

(i) on a first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both and

(ii) on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Any poison in respect of which an offence has been committed under this section, together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found, and, in the case of any offence mentioned in clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of sub-section (1), any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

Power to issue search-warrant.

8. (1) The Inspector-General of Police, or the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate may issue a warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe or to suspect that any poison is possessed or sold in contravention of this Regulation or any rule thereunder or that any poison liable to confiscation under this Regulation is kept or concealed.

(2) The person to whom the warrant is directed may enter and search the place in accordance therewith, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, relating to search-warrants shall, as far as may be, be deemed to apply to the execution of the warrant.

Rules.

9. (1) In addition to any other power to make rules hereinbefore conferred, the Government may make rules generally to carry out the purposes and objects of this Regulation.

(2) Every power to make rules conferred by this Regulation shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(3) All rules made by the Government under this Regulation shall be published in the Official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

SAVINGS.

10. (1) Nothing in this Regulation or in any license granted or rule made thereunder shall, save as provided for in sub-section (2) to this section, extend to or interfere with anything done in good faith in the exercise of his profession or business as such —

Savings.

(*a*) by a medical or veterinary practitioner, or

(*b*) by a chemist or druggist duly qualified to act as such under the law for the time being in force in Mysore, or

(*c*) by a chemist, druggist or compounder dispensing or compounding in compliance with the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner, or

(*d*) subject to any rules for the time being in force under section 5, by a tanner or hide merchant.

(2) The Government may, in the case of transactions by medical or veterinary practitioners or chemists or druggists in poisonous drugs to be specified by Government in this behalf, make rules for,

(i) the maintenance by vendors of any such drugs of registers of sales, the particulars to be entered in such registers and the inspection of the same;

(ii) the safe custody of such drugs and the labelling of the vessels, packages or coverings in which any such drug is sold or possessed for sale; and

(iii) the inspection and examination of any such drugs when possessed for sale by any such vendor.

(3) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Government may, in its discretion, by general or special order, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Regulation shall not be deemed to apply to any article, or class of articles of commerce specified in such order, or to any poison, or class of poisons used for any purpose so specified, and may, from time to time, alter or vary any such declaration.

(4) The Government may, by general or special order, exempt any person or class of persons, either generally or in respect of any poison or poisons specified in the order, from the operation of any rule which it is empowered by this Regulation to make.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIONS AND REASONS.

The question of restricting by legislation the sale and possession of poisons in the State has been under the consideration of the Government ever since the year 1894. In that year, it was suggested to Government that, with a view to prevent cases of criminal poisoning, the Bombay Act, VIII of 1886, regulating and restricting the sale and possession of poisons in that Presidency, might be introduced into the City of Bangalore. The opinions of the District Magistrate, Bangalore, and the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner to Government were invited on the point. It was however found that the Bombay Act, owing to defects in its form and limitations in its scope, had produced but little effect. The subject was even then engaging the attention of the Government of India, and the Durbar deferred taking any action in the matter till the Government of India passed an Act for the whole of India or for particular localities, as the case may be.

2. The Government of India have passed an Act on the subject, Poisons Act, I of 1904, in January 1904 and rules under the Act have also now been framed by almost all the local Governments of India. It has therefore now been thought expedient to introduce a similar measure into this State also.

3. The present bill provides in the first place (clause 2) for the control of the sale of poisons generally within municipalities. It also authorizes (clause 3) the prohibition of the importation into the State of white arsenic except under license, and empowers the Government (clauses 4 & 5) to regulate the sale of that poison within the whole or any part of the State and its possession in any area in which murder by poisoning with that drug, or the offence of mischief by poisoning cattle, is of frequent occurrence. It further takes power (clause 6) to apply to any other poison the provisions relating to white arsenic, providing thus an immediate remedy at hand, should it be found that other poisons are beginning to take the place of white arsenic for criminal purposes. Clause 10 affords protection for acts done in good faith by members of the medical profession and by chemists and others who deal with poisons in the ordinary course of business, subject to such rules as Government may make, so as to control the dealings by chemists and druggists in certain poisonous drugs.